TO ABOLISH BAIL

this year, and the Central Labor Union, whose

legal representative he is, will endorse Mr.

It is in anticipation, probably, of this nomina

tion that Mr. Post, who has been a pioneer in the labor movement since 1878, and is a parti-

san and associate of Henry George, has formu-

lated his platform, after the inveterate fashion

of all philosophers and reformers. In this

platform, which is to weld into harmonious

advocacy all factions and fragments of the

Dissatisfied, he proposes for a conceded and recognized inequality a remedy which is infi-

nitely more oppressive impracticable, and in-

iquitous than the grievance of which there is

bail in all criminal cases, substituting therefor

the parole of the accused person, for the rea-son, as he alleges, that the furnishing of ball is of greater lardship to the poor than to the well-to-do. In support of this notion he argues

of greater hardship to the poor than to the well-to-do. In support of this notion he argues: How can this inequality (as between the poor and the well to do) be remembed? By carrying into practice that fendemental precept of criminal as well to reveal the result of the second of th

The trouble with this cheerial and benevolont reform is that it will commend it soil chiefly to criminals, to whose benefit it will most
largely inure. The enterprising burgler, surprised in housebreaking and arraigned in a
police station, will, under the Post theory, fall
back on his constitutional rights as a citizen,
taking the patriotic ground that every man is
innocent until proved guilty by a jury of his
peers. So claiming, his "jummy," his slungshot, his skeleton keys, and his "kit"must be
restored to him, with the request that he appear in court next morning. It is hardly necessary to say that when the complainant whose
house has been pilfered arrives to confront
him the burglar will have yielded to the pressure of other engagements and have conveniently deparied. The dexterous forger, the
unconventional highwayman, the preoccupied
pickpocket, and the hardy river thief will acquiesce cheerfully in having their word accepted instead of themselves.

In Heu therefore, of irksome imprisonment
which contravenes their rights as citizens,
they will be accepted a reasonable conserts.

tored. But when it comes to suggesting the medy, they are less successful. The Post roposition is a case in point.

NINA VAN ZANDT AGAIN.

Still Infatuated, Handsome, and Vivacious.

Assistant Principal Prof. Wilber F. Bliss of the high school, Beaver, Pa., who has just returned from a brief visit to Chicago, called at the Van Zandt, mansion while there upon invitation of Mr. Van Zandt, whom he knew, and gives the following account of Mrs. Nina Van Zandt splea, whose notoriety is world famed. "Mrs. Splea, as she prefers to be called, is not, as some of the reports concerning her have lately said, careworn, dejected, and consumptive-looking, but is robust, vivacious, and healthy in appearance. As she converses, she has an imperious way of tapping the carpet with her shapely foot and empinishing her remarks with a gesture which seems to say." I believe what I say whether you do or not. After she had welcomed us she bowed usinto the parler, and, taking her seat upon the plano stool, she motitoned us to easy chairs on either side. It

To Prevent Railroads from Wrongfully Ac-

WASHINGTON, July 20 .- Acting Secretary Mul-

frow to-day denied a petition from the Central Pacific

Railroad Company, filed on May 3 last, asking that the

Commissioner of the General Land Office be instructed

pany for lands amounting to 198,061 acres lying within the Sacramento, California, land district. On March 19,

tructed the local land officers at Facramento that the

Showing How New York Leads,

No Doubt About this Seizure.

Club of New York recently applied to the Treasury De

partment for the free entry of a chronometer presented

application, explains that the provision of law exempting from daty certain articles when imported for incorported societies applies only to societies incorporated for philosophical, educational, scientific, religious, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, and he adds that the yacht club does not appear to be of the character specified.

887, the Commissioner of the General Land Office

mplaint. He desires, in a word, to abolish

Louis F. Post for that office.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1887.

## The Real Questions.

It is curious to see to what extent the idea to carried that Mr. CLEVELAND's political fortunes depend upon the acts of other people. Gen. TUTTLE, by the flighty character of some of his remarks, is said to have made the President's offence to the Grand Army of the Republic a source of greatly increased

strength. Gen. FAIRCHILD, by his passionate utterances in regard to the order to restore the flags, is said to have so far obliterated the natural feeling of resentment throughout the country that he has actually turned it into a sentiment of sympathy in the Presi-

Meanwhile the Democrats to whom the nomination of a party candidate in 1888 is a matter of grave concern, are asking themselves these questions: Did Mr. CLEVELAND offend the Grand Army or did he not? Did he offend the country by his battle-flag order, or did he not ? Has he offended the Democacy, or has he not? These are questions of real importance, and they must be studied before any estimate of the Administration as a prospective force in politics can be of value.

#### More Gains for the Gladstonians.

Spalding, Coventry, and Paddington have now been followed by Basingstoke, Brixton, and Hornsey, and still the reaction against the Tories is not materially checked. It is but a short time since the London Times plumed itself on the explosive effect of its 'Parnellism and Crime" tirades, and it seems but the other day when Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, returning from Scotland, announced that the current of opinion north of the Tweed was setting strongly against Home Rulers. How the North Britons really feel toward Mr. GLADSTONE we shall learn presently from the electors of Glasgow, who have been asked to commemorate Sir George Trevel-YAN'S repentance by returning him to Parliament. Meanwhile, out of the six latest byeelections, five have carried confusion and dismay into the ranks of the Unionists by proving that in the heart of England the Tories, with the help of the dissident Liberals, are decidedly weaker than they were, single-handed, two years ago. To show why Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

contends that Liberals of the HARTING-TON type are a drag upon the Tory party, let us place the results of the last three local contests beside the returns from the same places at the last two general elections. At Basingstoke, in Hampshire, in December, 1885, when as yet there was no schism in the Liberal organization, the Conservative candidate, Mr. G. SCLATER BOOTH, was easily successful, having 3,892 votes, against 2,313 given to the Liberal nomfree. In July, 1886, Mr. Booth was returned without opposition, but this week the Conservative contestant, backed by the Liberal deserters, could only muster 3,158, sgainst 2,426 brought out by the Home Rulers, At Hornsey, in Middlesex, the omens were less favorable. Here in 1885 the Tory candidate got 4,619 votes and the nominee of the United Liberals 3,299. In 1886 the Home Rulers did not venture to contest the borough, and on Tuesday of this veek they were only able to poil 2,488 votes, against 4,476 thrown for the successful Conservative. Thus in two years the Liberal strength was reduced by 811, but the Tories did not get the missing electors, for their own vote fell off by 143. At Brixton, on the other hand, the Gladstonians have gained 688 since 1886, while the Conservatives do not quite hold their own.

In view of the cumulative proof supplied by these three local contests that Lord HARTINGTON'S friends are powerless to help the Government at the ballot box, it is not surprising that some irritation was exhibited among the Tories assembled in the Carlton Club at the completeness of Lord Salis-BURY's surrender to his Unionist allies. The Land bill is, it seems, to be entirely remodelled in accordance with the wishes of the dissident Liberals. The bankruptcy clauses, which the Tory landfords wanted, are to be stricken out, and, against the protest of the so-called Loyalists the land courts are to be empowered, within certain limits, to adjust judicial rents to the present values of farm products. The new measure is, in other words, framed upon the lines of the bill which PARNELL asked the Government to sanction about nine months ago, though it will by no means yield an equal amount of relief. It contemplates a maximum reduction of 15 per cent., whereas the Tory Land Commission has itself acknowledged that rents judicially fixed before 1886 ought in almost all parts of Ireland to be cut down 25 per cent., while in the western counties equity would require a still further curtailment.

That the Parnellites will vote for the reconstructed Land bill is probable enough, on the theory that half a loaf is better than no bread. But it is already plain that, considered as a piece of strategy, the measure will prove a failure. It was, of course, Lord HARTINGTON'S belief that a promise of a trivial concession in the matter of rents would reconcile public opinion to the rigor of the Crimes act, but the latest bye-elections show that his calculations were ill founded.

# An Attempted Census of Rascals.

It was a kittenish proceeding on the part of the Boston Herald to send reporters to the heads of several of the departments in Washington, and of the Custom Houses and Post Offices in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, to inquire whether there were still any rascals in office. Of course the answer was uniform: "No. sir. there are no rascals in this department," or, "No, indeed, sir, there are no rascals in my employ in this office."

Precisely the same answer would have been returned at the Treasury and at the Patent Office if the Boston Herald had asked for the same information before the Republican Levi BACON'S defalcation and the Mugwump

OSCAR HARVEY'S forgeries were discovered. We observe on the part of some of the publie officers interviewed by the Herald a disposition to guy that childlike Mugwump journal. Collector SEEBERGER of Chicago gravely expresses the opinion that "Turn the rascals out" is but a "meaningless repetition of what was an effective campaign cry." It was an effective campaign cry, for it put Collector SEEBERGER Into office. Perhaps it has not now the same significance in the Chicago Custom House as elsewhere, for Mr. SEEBERGER informs the reporter that, with 95 places under his control, "the changes made through removals and resignations, voluntary and requested, have been about 60." That is a good showing as things go under the present Administration, and as soon as Collector SEEBERGER is able to announce that the number of changes in his office is 95 instead of 60, there will be no need of shouting the effective old campaign cry

under his windows. Postmaster Harnery of Philadelphia, too, upon a computation to show that the total

must have had a queer look in the northeast corner of his left eye when he told the Herdld's census taker that he had made between 450 and 500 new appointments in a year and a half. "I acknowledge," said Postmaster HARRITY, with the queer look still in his left eye, "that the majority of the new men are Democrats, but there are several reasons for this, the most prominent of which is that, owing to the strong partisan feeling by the Republican papers here, the idea has gone far and wide that none but Democrats would have any chance." Continuing his statement and his wink, Philadelphia's Jacksonian Postmaster went on to say: "The old force were appointed before the civil service days, and, of course, the spoils element entered largely into their composition. Many of them were so incompetent or offensively and bitterly partisan that we had to remove them.'

It is not astonishing that with all their inocent diligence the census takers of the Boston Herald did not succeed in locating a single rascal in any of the departments, Custom Houses, or Post Offices which they

### The Knights of Labor.

Every new development among the Knights of Labor points to a rapid decrease in the strength of their order, and the reasons of this fact are worthy of consideration by the public, whether Knights or not.

Among the most potent causes has been their undertaking to accomplish a practical impossibility—the destruction of the trades unions. This was of necessity one of their fundamental principles. Such a grand monopoly of labor as the Knights conceived could not have been established without the achievement of this result, and, in spite of protests to the contrary, they have struggled to accomplish it more remorselessly, as in the cases of the Cigarmakers' Union, the Higgins's Carpet Mills, and lately, we are told, in the case of the Brotherhood of Firemen's strike in Brooklyn, than any employer of labor ever attempted to crush out the organization of his employees. To crush the trades unions is more than the united efforts of all the non-unionists in the country could effect, and yet that has been the Knights' dream. Where they would have allowed the old organizations to stand it would have been as Knights first and as trades unions afterward.

Another reason for disintegration is mismanagement. That is a vague term, but it will cover all errors of judgment in regard to strikes as well as violations of the Constitution. Plainly the leaders have been inefficient. Either they have driven the order along wrong roads or the hotheads of its members have coerced them into practising a ruinous policy. Thus the leaders have helped to ruin the order through the folly of their own impulses, or they have been incapable of stemming the destructive tide that swept over them from within the organization which they should have controlled.

Clearly either the order has been uncontrollable, or the right men have not con-

### The False Pretence Campaign in Texas

We shall deal further with Col. E. L. Dono-NEY, formerly the Prohibitionist candidate for Governor of Texas, and now a leader in the effort to put Prohibition in the State Constitution. We shall do this, not because Col. Dononey is a respectable antagonist, who advances arguments or presents facts worthe political adventurers who are now seeking to mislead the people of Texas by reckless and grotesque misrepresentations of the experience of Maine. Once exposed, such a man as DOHONEY is practically silenced. To expose and silence him is to render the greatest possible service to a cause which can gain nothing by accepting falsehoods as facts, and for the honest adherents of which THE SUN has always had the sincerest respect.

A week or two ago we examined, in the common interest of truth, a speech delivered by Col. Dohoney at Paris, Texas, in which the subjoined passage occurred:

"The only available test of the amount of liquor con States internal revenue returns Illinois pays \$0.50 per capita. Maine, with thirty-five years of prohibition, capita. This shows whether prohibition prohibits

"Some unthoughtful person may ask why should any tax be collected under the revenue law in a prohibition State. The answer is that under any prohibitory law exceptions exist in favor of the use of alcohol for medicinal, mechanical, and acientific purposes; and the United States collects revenue on what is sold, amount ing to the sum of 3 cents per head of the population of Maine, against \$6.50 per head of the population of Illipols, a license State. This shows conclusively that prohibition does prohibit, and shows it from the testing

This is deliberate fraud. Every well-informed Prohibitionist knows, and every honest Prohibitionist admits, that the aggregate internal revenue collections in Maine and in Illinois do not and cannot in the nature of things represent the relative consumption, per capita, of liquor in these States. If they did measure the consumption of liquor, they would show that the average individual in Illinois, under license, drinks about 215 times as much rum as the average individual in Maine, under prohibition. About \$20,000,000 of the total internal revenue collected in Illinois comes from the 90 cents per gallon tax imposed on liquor manufactured for consumption in Maine, Texas, and elsewhere outside of Illinois. The Maine returns, on the other hand, measure nothing but the number of saloons, town agencies, apothecary shops, and other drinking places which pay the retail liquor dealers' special tax of \$25 each. So audaciously dishonest is the measure of comparative consumption which Dohoney proposed to his hearers that our esteemed Prohibitionist contemporary, the Voice, knowing how ridiculous the proposition was, questioned the correctness of THE SUN'S quo

tation from Dohoney's speech. But the quotation was correct, and Do-HONEY has the effrontery, in a long letter to the Puris News, to expose himself to further chastisementas an unscrupulous person. He

says now: "In the speech quoted from \* \* \* I supplemented the testimony of the State officials by the conclusive evi-dence of the United States revenue returns showing that the aggregate amount of revenue collected by the United States annually upon the manufacture and sole of intoxi cating liquors in Maine only amounts to three cents per capita on her population, while the same tax collected by the United States in Illinois, a license State, amounts annually to \$6.50 per capita on her population. This is denounced by the writer [in Tun Stn] as a deliberate lie.

No it wasn't; and the italies which we have used in the above extract emphasize Dohoney's dishonesty. He did not inform his audience at Paris that the \$6.50 per capita in Illinois covered manufacture and sale His original statement was that the internal revenue returns afforded "the only available test of the amount of liquor consumed per capita," and, again, "the United States collects revenue upon what is sold, amounting to the sum of three cents per head of the population of Maine, against \$6.50 per head of the population of Illinois, a license State." That was the statement which we denounced

as deliberate misrepresentation. DOHONEY next tries a trick that ought not to deceive a child. With a pretence of taking THE SUN'S "own figures," he enters

collections on manufacture and sale in Illinois do in fact amount to \$6.57 per capita, and in Maine to only 3 cents per capita. Suppose they do? We have never questioned the mathematics of the calculation. What possible bearing has the result, with manufacturers' tax included, on Dohoney's original assertion that \$6.50 in Illinois and 3 cents in Maine measured the relative amount of liquor consumed per capita in the two States? Illinois might distil ten times as much whiskey as she does, and pay a manufacturer's tax of 90 cents a gallon, aggregating \$200,000,000 instead of \$20,000,000, and yet every drop of the increased product might be sold at retail to drinkers in the

prohibition States. In regard to the undisputed fact that about a thousand retail liquor dealers' special taxes of \$25 apiece are annually paid in Maine under the prohibitory system, this graceful champion of truth and temperance remarks: "I undertake to say that there is not a saloon, in the "I undertake to say that there is not a saloon. In the proper acceptation of the term, in the State of Maine, and that the writer knew it when he penned the foregoing falsehood. Liquors are sold in Maine under the State law for the excepted purposes; and the agents who are legally authorized by the state to sell, no doubt also obtain the special permits from the United States. But if, as this writer states, 1,000 to 1,200 of their special licenses are annually sold by the United States to parties in Maine, by far the larger number of the holders of these permits are in the underground trade, and carry their saloons with them in the form of coffee pots churns, and other devices; and are generally arrested by the vigilant State officials on their first effort to vioate the law."

This amusing picture of the present condition of the rum traffle in Maine may be the result of ignorance, and not, as in the case of Col. Dononey's other misrepresentations, of an unmistakable intention to deceive. We take the charitable view of it, and reprint for DOHONEY's benefit the following statement from a leading Prohibitionist authority, the New York Voice, which happens to be much better informed than he is respecting the practical difficulties of enforcing the law in Maine:

"The exposures made by the Poice in the last few Portland, and Belfast, has evidently created a consider able sensation in Republican circles. \* \* There are a dozen or two of 'importers' of alcholic spirits in Maine whose votes and political influence count but little. There are also a good many hundreds of saloon keepers in the cities mentioned above whose votes and political show of activity, have begun an outcry against these importers, while the saloon keepers continue to ply their

If the people of Texas, after full and fair consideration, conclude that prohibition is the best thing for that mighty Commonwealth, their decision will be entitled to the greatest respect. Let them vote it into their State Constitution. But it shall not be our fault if they are influenced to such a course by the flagrant misrepresentations of men like Col. DOHONEY.

A curious mistake in genealogy crept into the columns of our esteemed contemporary, the New York Herald, yesterday. The Herald states that Col. HENRY WATTERSON of Kentucky is "the father of the Star-Eyed Goddess of Reform." That is not the fact. Col. WATTERSON is not the father of the Star-Eyed one. He is her son, and, we may add, her joy and pride.

A new sort of fund has been established by Mr. ISAAC BELL, formerly Commissioner of Charities in this city. He is now in Paris, and he has forwarded to Warden Walsh of the Tombs the sum of \$100 to be used in paying small fines to save the unfortunate from be coming inmates of the Tombs. Doubtless a great many petty offenders are put into the hands of the Tombs authorities for the lack of a comparatively insignificant sum to pay the fine for some minor offence, which, perhaps, was accidental. This is a novel idea of Mr. of such offenders, and it is a high compliment should be intrusted with its disbursement.

It is worthy of notice that while Mr. CLEVE-LAND displays considerable anxiety in his speeches and letters to reply to such criticisms upon his Administration as especially concorn himself, he does not undertake to say a word for Mr. GABLAND.

It is sad to see our esteemed contemporaries tumble over the geographic stumbling blocks that the cable rarely falls to provide in abundance when it makes any allusion to Africa. The latest curiosity is the announcethe Kakibbi River, which he has discovered emptying into the southern part of Victoria Nyanza. It will probably occur to some houghtful readers that if Dr. EMIN had been able to reach the southern part of Victoria Nyanza there would have been no necessity for STANLEY relief expedition, as he would then have had an unimpeded route to the sea. The news item may be improved by substituting Albert Nyanza for Victoria Nyanza, which makes a difference of some 400 miles in position and accords with the real facts in the case

# Railroad Men's Watches.

From the St. Paul Globe. CHICAGO, July 15.-The Northwestern road has posted notices in depots and yards announcing that after Aug. I the company will require every superintendent, train despatcher, conductor, engineer, fireman, and yardmaster to have his watch examined every three months as to quality and condition, and to furnish a certificate of examination, signed by one of the com-pany's examiners. The watches are required to be fifcold, and protected by the anti-magnetic shield. Other watches must be bought where the old ones cannot pass the examination. Watches that need cleaning must be left with the company's examiner, though owners may take them elsowhere on payment of twenty five cents for examining the watches carried temporarily. Some of the men think the rule an unjust one, principally becaus they are obliged to pay, and merely without any person al remuneration in return. It is also stated that the Cincinnati Southern, St. Paul, Omaha, Northern Pacific the Wabash, and other railroads will adopt the time in

# The Condition of Mr. Daniel Manning.

From the Brooktyn Eagle. Ex-Secretary Daniel Manning, who is stop-ping at Long Beach, has greatly improved in health. Indeed, it may be said that his strength is comparatively restored. He is certainly physically stronger and if possible, mentally brighter than even when he assumed the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury. To use his own words, he feels that "he is himself again." His recent illness has left only the effect of a slight delibera tion in gait and of the least possible observable delibera-tion in speech. These incidents are only apparent to the

#### closest attention. Peril for the "Step-Livelies."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Just Form a society for the extermination of these idiots Form a society for the extermination of those minus. Smash all their heads. Get up testimonials for fat actor. Put me down for \$1 any how; one of 500. This is something a long suffering community has endured beyond forthearnes on both elevated and surface roads. Have done. Form a club with clubs, and let the good work go bravely on. New York, July 20.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your report of the Dacey-Hopper fight you state that Hoppe. lefsated Paddy Smith in tweive rounds. That is not so defeated him in eleven rounds, and if you look at you unday edition of May 10. 1885 if think that is the date! You will find a correct account of my light with liopper Bacourts N. Y., July 20. Pabby Smith.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A bets that the bright star (!) seen in the evening in the western aky is Venus. B beta that it is an electric light in a bal-loon raised by Mr. Edison at Menie Park, N. J. Which

Nins! New York, July 20, Poisoned by Buttermilk. WILMINGTON, Del., July 20.—State Treasurer Herbert and family, six in all, living at Newcastle, were

# THE DEMOCRATS OF OHIO.

Is the Platform of the United Labor Party THEY WILL MEET TO-DAY TO NOM-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is about decided that the malcontents who are INATE A STATE TICKET. denied a voice in the nominations of the regu-The Southern Tier Delegates Give Camp lar parties will put up for District Attorney

bell's Stock for Governor a Sudden Boom - Powell Mill in the Van-Forna's Chances Hart by His Views on National Matters CLEVELAND, July 20 .- To-night, on the eve of the Democratic State Convention, Campbell stock has taken a sudden boom, but not enough, however, to demoralize either the Foran or the Powell forces. Mr. Powell still says he is sure of enough votes to elect him on the first ballot, but from the indications he if he does not rally before midnight, Campbell will certainly get a large number of his follow ing. Judge Geddes, who was mentioned as a candidate early in the campaign, is in the city working with might and main for the nomina-tion of Campbell, and, considering the great influence he has throughout the State, he will win over many delegates pledged for Powell.

He said to THESUN correspondent to-night: 'Campbell, I believe, is the strongest man of the three candidates named, as he can command a vote unattainable by either of the two other candidates. Foran is a strong man, but I believe Campbell to be much stronger. Powell, too, is a good man, but, in my estimation, the weakest of the three.

To sum the matter up, Powell's men are do-

ing the loudest shouting, and claim everything right and left. The followers of Campbell are employing the forcing process, while Foran's lieutenants are working quietly, but effectively. All the candidates have given expressions of their views as to what the platform ought to be. They all agree on the principal points, issue more from a national than a State standpoint, has evidently made a grievous mistake, He made the error of speaking too much, and the result is that the Foran boom began to chill somewhat when the declaration of his principles was read in this morning's news-

principles was read in this morning's newspapers.

His announcement in favor of protection for protection's sake does not please the delegates from the agricultural counties. The sentiment of the delegates is overwhelmingly in favor of revenue reform and a reduction of the tariff to the needs of the Government Saving the inevitable protection this affords, Mr. Foran's position was soverely forfileised, and there is no doubt that it has lost him many votes. He also seemingly declares in favor of the Dependent Pension bill vetoed by the President, and thus places himself apparently against the Administration, which is sure to be most heartily endorsed.

the Dependent Pension bil vetoced by the President, and thus places himself apparently against the Administration, which is sure to be most heartly endorsed.

Foran's loss will be Campbell's—gain. His followers do not concede that Foran has lost a single vote; but they positively refuse to give an exact estimate of his strength. They assert, however, that he will have more votes on the first ballot than Campbell, and will crowd Powell close. If this proves true they say no power can prevent Foran's nomination, even if Hamilton county did change to Powell. All eyes seem to be on Hamilton county. Its delegates came in this morning, with Campbell budges olined to their breasts. The delegation is solid for Campbell, with the single exception of Charles Baker, the silver-tongued orator, who will present Powell's name is withdrawn, which may be possible, the question is, What will the Hamilton county delegation do? Will it flock to Foran or will it support Fowell?

"I will tell you one thing about this Foran movement," said a Cincinpati candidate." and it is a big point, too. Up here in Cuyahoga county Powell thought he had 85 solid votes. As near as I can ascertain he will have but two votes and Foran will gain 33 votes. That is a big loss to Powell and its influence will be felt in the Convention. I should not be surprised if some of our delegates broke away on the second ballot and voted for Foran. If Hamilton and Cuyahoga go for him the remainder of the delegations will follow, and the Cleveland Congressman will be nominated with a whoop. These are facts which cannot be sneezed at, and the Powell and Campbell men have got to hold their following close together in order to prevent a terrible Waterloo."

The platform will endorse the Administration of President Cleveland with hardly a dissenting voice. A determined stand will be made for tariff reform on the basis of the Democratic national platform of 1884, and the liquor question will be touched lightly. Whiskey is not an Issue in this campaign.

A letter was rec

quiesce cheerfully in having their word accepted instead of themselves.

In lieu therefore, of irksome imprisonment which contravenes their rights as citizens, they will be accorded a reasonable opportunity to depart out of the jurisdiction, Scuth, West, or to Canada. The new system would work quite a change in crminal practice. The station houses, no longer places of incarceration, would be as free as air to all comers—and goers. The doors of the jalls would swing wide, the prisoners faithfully promising, of course, to return if needed. Criminals from abroad, or native ones seeking recuperation in Europe, would be safe for any crime committed in transitathrough New York. As the criminal courts would only be open for the trial of those who might choose to present themselves, their volume of business would be greatly diminished and the extra Judge provided for in the Ives bill would be superfluous. Occasionally an accused person might saunter into the halls of justice in deference to his reputation for veracity, and stand trial sooner than break his word. But those cases would be rare.

The Post theory would be a sad blow to the retired business men, who now find so much solace in serving on Grand Juries and being thanked for their pains. It is true that Grand Juries would continue to indict, but bench warrants would lose their terror, as the person whose imprisonment would be called for could not be arrested. He would, therefore, be able to take the warrant with him as a memonto.

Precisely how the poor would gain by a system which would put criminals on an exact equality with them is difficult, even in the light of Central Labor Union logic, to perceive. The law does not discriminate in the matter of ball at all. It does not presume the guilt of the accused. Neither does it fas Mr. Post does) presuppose the guilty malice of the accuser. It merely accords, before trial, to the unconvicted person a chance to remain in the custody of one of his fellow citizens instead of being in the custody of them all collectiv

## ONE BUILDING FOR TWO. as to the New Court Building.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday the first official action was taken with reference to the erection of the new Criminal Court House, which was authorized by the last Legislature. Comptroller Loew presented a certified copy of the bill, and Mayor Hewitt led off with the novel sug-gestion that the new building may be made to serve usino the parior, and taking her seat upon the plant was a luxuriantly furnished spartment, and in the windown hung a fine portrait of August Spies, while on the centre table rested another. When the common-place topics of conversation had been exhausted, Mrs. Spies said, as she took the portrait from the table and handed it to one of us. 'lant' that a fine-looking man?'

"She then talked in a free-and-easy manner about the 'comedy,' as she termed Spies's trial. She told us of her acquaintance with him and of their marriage. She spoke very kindly of the Sheriff, and said that he allowed her to go and see Spies until public clamor forbade it. It was only a temporary stop, however, for as soon as the excitement subsided she was again admitted to the jail and now visits her husband, as she fondly calls him, daily. She says no other ceremony has been performed save the marriage by proxy."

"Of the reports concerning her domestic and private life which have found their way into print, the lady expressed complete disgust, and said that not one article in a hundred had a grain of truth among barrels of chaff. No reporters were admitted, and whatever was written trad by the reporter and proposed and circulars on socialistic matters. They come from all parts of the world. Letters addressed to Miss Van Zandt, United States, reach her, and one addressed to Miss Van Zandt, United States, reach her, and one addressed to Miss Van Zandt, United States, reach her, and one the through the mail". gestion that the new building may be made to serve both the purpose of a municipalibuilding andla Criminal Court House, and thus make up for the neglect of the Legislature to pass the bills authorising the erection of the Legislature to pass the bills authorising the erection of the country of the country

# Cast-steel Gans.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary Whitney to-day issued the following circular letter to the steel manufacturers of the United States: "The department has decided to postpone until Sept. 20

the opening of proposals for the furnishing of steel-cast guns for the navy. This action is taken in order to give more time to domestic manufacturers to consider the "The intention of Congress in making the appropriation was, doubtless, to enable experiment to be made with

was, doubtless, to enable experiment to be made with steel-cast guns, and it will be the desire of the department to meet, liberally, domestic manufacturers of steel who wish, in good faith, to submit to the department castings for the purpose in view. The second of the cast of the purpose in the second of the second secon

"non-mineral" affidavis forwarded by the Central l'acific Company were not satisfactory, and requiring the
company to furnish affidavits substantially similar to
those required in agricultural cases. To this the ratifroad
company demurred. The Acting Secretary in his decision not only sustains the Commissioner in requiring
an affidavit based on personni inspection, but adds the
further requirement that the railroad company shall
publish their lists in the local newspapers for thirty day
prior to approval. Affidavits of the "non mineral" character of the land selected have hitherto been accepted
when based on information and bellef only. The above
regulations will apply to all lists of selections now pending in the General Land Office. Washington, July 20,-Two small delegations of Indians, one from the Cour d'Alène reservation in Idaho and the other from the Umatilla reservation in WASHINGTON, July 20,-The following statement, prepared at the Post Office Department, shows the gross postal receipts, cents omitted, for the quarter endat the interior Department to-day. Their missions were entirely separate. The Court d'Aiènea were headed by Selice, the head chief of the tribe, who is represented to be one of the most intelligent and progressive indians among the Western tribes. His special mission was to obtain from the lindian Office, if possible, permission to negotiate with one of the two railroad companies seeking a right of way through their resorvation, with a view to the company's commencing work before the autumn. Selice represented that this road had become a necessity to them, as affording the only access to a market for their grain and stock, from which it is said they make a comfortable siving. Mr. Upshaw informed the chief that nothing could be done in the matter without Congressional authority. In speaking of the Curif of these indians, Mr. Upshaw said that they raised 138,380 bushels of wheat lost year.

The Umailian came on to urge the payment of their claims for horses stolen that house burneds yet the matter construction for horses stolen that house burneds yet the matter claims for a large quantity of valuable land in Oregon, which they say, they were dispossessed of the towersment with respect to their claims for a large quantity of valuable land in Oregon, which they say, they were dispossessed of the towersment with respect to their claims for a large quantity of valuable land in entirely separate. The Cour d'Alènes were headed by ed June 30, 1887, and the percentage of increase in the The gross increase of the last quarier over the same quarier of last year at these offices was \$351.139. At this rate of increase the gross receipts of the entire service for the last quarter of the flecal year just closed will be about \$42,020.00.

# The President at the White House Again

WASHINGTON, July 20,-The Acting Secretary WASHINGTON, July 20.-The President and of the Treasury to day received a telegram from Capt. Sheppard, commanding the revenue steamer Rush. Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild, and Col. D. S. Lamont, arrived in Washington at 954 o'clock this dated at Ounalasks, July 5, confirming the press desmorning. The President and Mrs. Cleveland went direct patches in regard to the selaure of the British steam schooner Annie Beck and the American schooner Chal morning. The President and Mrs. Cieveland went direct to the White House. They are all in good health, and speak enthusiastically of their tour in New York. Though somewhat tired, the President went to work seen after reaching the White House. Most of the day was devoted to considering the noil which accumulated during his absence. He was assisted in this duty by Gol. Lamont. Secretary Psirchila spent the day at home, and will resume his duties at the Treasury Department to morrow. lenge for illegal sealing. He says he will forward a full WASHINGTON, July 20.-The American Yacht

Washington, July 20.-The Postmaster-General has appointed the following named fourth class

John W. Wailer at Conoy. Pa.; John W. Yingers at Me-Ilhaney, Pa.: Lawissi. Kimball at Mitchell's Creek, Pa.; John G. Keefe at Grasy Point, N. Y.; Lyman Cole at Kiantone, N. Y.; Hiram B. Cady at south Corinth, N. Y.

CUTTING OFF THE COMMISSIONS. COLUMNS OF OIL-FED FLAME.

An Interesting Decision by the Inter-Stat Commerce Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, July 20 .- Two cases brought by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company against the Pennsylvania Company, and one by the Chiengo. Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, were decided by the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners to-day.

The complaints in these cases charge violations of the third section of the act by the defendant companies in refusing certain facilities for receiving, forwarding, and delivering passengers to complainants' lines, consisting of through or coupon tickets, which being af

passengers to complainants' lines, consisting of through or coupon tickets, which being afforded to other and competing companies, give, as the complainants allego, undue preference to these companies.

Hefore the first of last April it was a custom with all railroads to pay to the agents of other lines commissions on the sales of through tickets reading over the lines that issued the tickets. The Central for instance, paid about a 25 per cent, commission to a Rock island agent who sold a through ticket to New York if that ticket took the passenger over the Central. These commissions often amounted to as much as the salaries the agents received from their own companies. In March the Central and the Pennsylvania combined to abolish the commission bysiness. The most of their connecting lines agreed to do so, but the Compianing lines in their action before the commission, refused to discontinue paying commissions. At this the Central and the Pennsylvania refused to allow their agents to sell coupon tickets over the complaining lines. Then this action was brought.

The defendants dony that they have violated the provisions of the act, and claim that they have the exclusive right to control their agents, to fix the amount of their componation and to pay it themselves; that the payment of commissions by other companies is demorralizing to their agents and often leads to discriminations to passengers for roads paying large commissions by other companies is demorralizing to their agents and often leads to discriminations to passengers for roads paying large commissions by other companies is demorralizing to their agents and often leads to discriminations to passengers are achieved the commission between the agent and the passenger; that commissions sale connecting roads stand on the basis of equality, and passengers select their own routes uninfluenced by agents having an interest in the form of commissions in persuading them to choose some particular route.

The Commissioners decide that the law in this instance does

THE REV. DR. TYNG HEARD FROM. He Writes a Letter Attacking Holy Triu-

Ity's Trustees and Late Paster.

Members of the Church of the Holy Trinity, who had hoped that the troubles of the church had ceased, were much surprised by the publication yesterday of a letter from the former pastor, the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., which is likely to revive some of the bitter feeling which made itself felt during the latter part of his stay in the church. The letter was written from London on June 28. It is addressed to the members of the church, and was evidently intended for publication. The letter was called forth, according to S. H. Hurd, a warm personal friend of Dr. Tyng, by a pubwarm personal friend of Dr. Tyng, by a published interview with Adon Smith, President of the Board of Trustees, in which the latter was reported to have said that the trustees had unanimously decided, after accepting the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Watkins, that they should under no circumstances recall Dr. Tyng. The letter asserts that Mr. Smith is mistaken when he says that the church is in as good financial condition now as when the writer was its nastor. The statement of Mr. Smith in regard to the unwillingness of the congregation to have him return Dr. Tyng also calls in question. He calls attention to the offer of two responsible members of the church to guarantee \$10,000 a year above the stated pew rentals in case he is recalled. He also draws attention to the resolution of sympathy offered him by the trustees at the time of his resignation. He strikes hard at every one who has been unfavorable to him personally, but reserves his strongest attacks for Mr. Smith and the Rev. Dr. Watkins. Against the latter he is particularly severe. He seems to consider him more especially responsible for all that has been said against him, including an article which appeared in the church paper entitled. The Church, "which, while laudling Dr. Watkins, contains the resolutions of the trustees not to recall Dr. Tyng.

The Rev. Dr. Watkins is in Philadelphia, where he is now in charge of another church.

Mr. Smith said yesterday that he was sorry lished interview with Adon Smith, President of

The Rev. Dr. Watkins is in Philadelphia, where he is now in charge of another church. Mr. Smith said yesterday that he was sorry that the letter had been made public, and that the old trouble was again to become matter of public gossip. He maintained, however, that his own position in the matter was not at all personal, but representative of the feeling in the Board of Trustees.

S. H. Hurd said that he knew that Dr. Tyng was right in his statements. "Dr. Tyng has been greatlywronged," he said; "he was never guilty of any wrong, and yet he remained quiet while he was being viilled. At the time of the scandal published in the newspapers the story of the entire matter was given to lishop Potter and a few personal friends, all of whom knew that he was entirely blameless."

The new pastor, the Rev. E. Walpole Warren of London, will sail for New York on the Adriatic on Sept. 14.

THE HEALTH BUREAU REORGANIZED.

Gen. Shaler's Military Divisions Abolished

When Gen. Shaler became Health Commissioner he organized the Health Department. on military principles; that is, he divided it into divisions, seven in number. Yesterday, at the instance of his successor. Commissioner Bayles, the department was put on a peace Bayles, the department was put on a peace footing. All the divisions were abolished so far as their names were concerned, and several were put out of existence or united into one. The first, second, and third divisions were abolished by name and made part of the Sanitary Bureau under the superintendence of Dr. Day. Dr. Tracy was detailed as Chief Sanitary Inspector, and as such will have charge of the work heretofore done by the so-called first division. Dr. Edson was appointed Chief Inspector of Food and Chemical Analysis, and Major Bullard Chief of the Sanitary Police, which results in their doing under another title the same work they did before.

The fourth and fifth divisions were united into one, to be called the Division of Contagious Diseases, under the administration of Dr. Taylor, who will be responsible directly to the Health Board. The sixth division will attend to the city's plumbing without its numerical designation, but still under the auspices of John C. Collins, who, too, will report directly to the Commissioners. The seventh division will be known as the Division of Vital Statistics.

The object of thus going back to the original arrangement of the department is to obviate the red tape reporting of things from one "division" to another, and the consequent duplication of records which Gen. Shaler's changes brought about. Besides, Commissioner Bayles says, there was no authority under the law for the changes in the first place. footing. All the divisions were abolished so

# A New Route to Beston.

NEWBURGH, July 20.—A new passenger line will be inaugurated jointly by the New York and New England and the Eric Railroads on Monday next. Passenger cars will run through from Boston to Port Jervis seager cars win run through from noston to Fort Jervis, via this city, where the coaches will be ferried across the Hudson on the big ferryboat William T. Hart. This will be the first time that passenger cars have been transported across the central Hudson, except directors cars, changing from one read to the other. The trains will run daily except Sundays.

New Brunswick Teachers Removed. New BRUNSWICE, July 20.-The Board of Eduof the High School, and reducing the salary of Teacher Charles Jacobus to \$2,027. The salary of Teacher Van Busen was reduced to \$1,032. An effort was made to remove the januors, but the matter was put over until the next meeting.

# Agitation Pays Sometimes.

Washington, July 20.-A letter has been received by the Inter-State Commerce Commission from the Dakota farmers, written before they had learned that their complaint against the Manitoba road had been disposed of, in which it is incidentally mentioned that they are receiving fifty-seven cents a bushel for their grap, which is four cents more than they sot before their complaint was made. They attribute the advance to their "agitation" of the matter.

# Looking for Good Lifeboats.

Washington, July 20,-The Board on Lifeata, which has been reconvened by Secretary Whitney, will spend several weeks in an effort to agree upon the merits of the various lifebouts in use. To day's session was devoted to outlining the work to be done, and the Board resolved it wist New York to imprect the lifeboats used on the foreign steamers coming into that port, to ascertain their fitness for havai use.

## Forger Harvey Gets Twelve Years, WASHINGTON, July 20 .- Oscar J. Harvey, the Treasury Department forger, was arraigned in the Dis-trict Criminal Court this afternoon and pleaded 'guilty, He was sentenced by Judge Montsomery to twelfy years imprisonment at hard labor in the Albany peni-tentiary.

Chandler is Not Making Tickets. CONCORD, N. H., July 20.-Senator Chandler

says he never wrote nor inspired the letter recently at-tributed to him. In which he was represented as favor-ing Blains and sherman for the Republican Presidential

the alarm that started the nest of nine heavy

steam pumps that were kept ready for such emergencies. Prolonged blasts on the steam whistles in that yard and the yards of neighboring chemical works spread the alarm to the city of Bayonne and started out the half dozen or more fire companies supported there. The earlier efforts of the workmen, of whom there to the oil blazing in the tanks, to the unharmed

DESTRUCTION IN THE YARD OF THE

STANDARD OIL COMPANY,

Two Store Houses, a Long Bulkhead, Fons

Although the damage done to property by

the immense blaze in the Standard Oil Com-

pany's works at Constable Hook early yesters

lay morning was not so great as at first ap-

peared, it was learned later that at least one

man lost his life and another suffered severe

injuries from getting in the way of a spurting stream of blazing oil.

accounts even differ as to where it started

some saying it began in an old warehouse and

some that a naphtha tank exploded first and set

fire to the warehouse. The works cover about

fifty acres, fronting on the bay. Near the cen-

tre of the water front stood an old two-story

storehouse, the oldest building on the grounds,

There were oil tanks all around it, and a bar-

rel run leading from the upper story down the sloping grounds to a big storehouse that covered

about 40,000 square feet of ground. The barrel

run was simply a long-covered wooden bridge

about six feet wide and eight feet high, sup-

ported by piles at intervals of thirty-five or forty

feet. It passed close beside one 5,000-barrel

naphtha tank and one benzine tank. It is likely

that some workman, contrary to orders, was

luncheon in the old warehouse. At 12:15 the

easterly end of the building was found to be in

flames, and there was a gentle wind fanning

the fire through the old oil-soaked structure,

Close by was a big naphtha tank, and the swell-

ing flames soon wrapped themselves around it

and it exploded and added its heat and flames

to those of the burning building. Watchman

John O'Leary and Foreman William Ryan gave

The origin of the fire is still unknown. The

Piers, Three Oil Tanks, and 9,500 En Barrels Burned-One Man Drowned.

or more live companies supported there. The earlier efforts of the workmen, of whom there were more than 300 in the yard, were directed to the oil blazing in the tanks, to the unharmed tanks adjoining, and to the eastern end of the building. They did not notice that the fire had run along the old warehouse floor and into the semblance of a furnace under a steam boiler, until its roof burst into dancing flames from end to end. Then they turned their attention to it, but they were too late to save the big naphtha and benzine tanks that stood close be side it and near the big warehouse.

The entire force, including the Bayonne flramen, who had come after a run of a mile across the flats were put to work to save the big warehouse. The exploding of the two tanks near the barrel run followed very quickly, but the flames extinguished on the end of the structure, but about 35 an accident happened that neutralized all efforts for saving the building though the men did not know it. While the firemen were at work a pump had been drawing the benzine out of the bottom of the fluid were rising 100 feet into the air. When, as he supposed, the fluid had been drawn down low enough, Asa Bonney, foreman of the boile makers, a man of 65 years, stooped over the valve that closed the pipe running from the tank and shut it down. At the instant it was closed the pipe burst and a stream of flaming benzine spuried up beneath him. His face and limbs were terribly burned, and only a stream of water turned on him by a quick-wited firmman saved his life. He was taken to his home in Centreville in a carriage.

The firmmen continued their fight, but they did not notice that the flames from the bursted pipe had firm an alarm was given in earnest, and the men tumbled out in a hurry and just in time, for a part of the floor of patches of oil that had floated down on top of the ware from their hose and thus got under the huge warehouse. The warehouse stood partly over the water of the fill on the part of the floor tha trems in the piers and two l

the piers and two lighters loaded with naphtha. Two smaller oil boats were in a place where they could not be got at, and wer burned.

At the southerly end of the warehouse was a narrow canal, Beyond that was a bulkhead on which was a long shed, and cars in which to load oil in barrels were run to this bulkhead. The bulkhead also served as a base from which the four short piers were built. When the fire began to leap across the narrow cana hetween the warehouse and the bulkhead Frederick Lively, a young man employed or one of the lighter's cabin and tried to one of the lighter's cabin and tried to climb upon the bulkhead. He was greatly elected, and did not use proper care. His foot slipped on the rail and over he went. He did not come to the surface again. He was taken out dead some time afterward. He was 2 years old and unmarried. His parents live in Springfield. Mass.

The bulkhead shed followed the warehouse into the air in flames, and the four piers, in spite of the floods of water from the tugs, followed the bulkhead. They were short piers, but were covered with frame sheds and their floors were oil soaked. By 6 clock only blazing stumps of piles standing above the water. It had loft little in its track that would burn. All day long the workmen continued to pour water on the ruins. At 4 clock in the afternoon a tank standing near the first one that lad exploded the night before took fire apparently spontaneously. Hall a hundred men were standing near it looking at the flames when, with a muffled roar, the top aros about six inches and a rim of flame appeared. The lost property consists of three tanks wholly destroyed, one partly destroyed, as wooden storehouse two stories high and 50 feet square, a bulkhead 300 feet long, 9,500 empty barrels, and smothered the flames, Seven streams of water were turned on it and it was saved.

The lost property consists of three tanks wholly destroyed, one partly destroyed, as and smothered the flames, Seven streams of water were turned on it and it was saved.

The lost p

### Old Sol Hatched the Chickens. INDIANAPOLIS, July 20 .- A novel sight was

witnessed here yesterday as the result of the high tem-perature of the past three weeks. Some time age a firm received a consignment of eggs packed in hoxes. eggs were placed in storage, and yesterday morning the consignee had occasion to open the case. When the id-was removed the low call of chicks sounded in his eart. One entire layer of eggs wes found to be hatching oil, and in a few minutes after fifteen well developed or phans picked their way through the shells. Another layer of eggs began to hatch out about noon, and it now looks as though the entire consignment will hatch.

# Shot at a Wild West Show.

CLINTON, Iowa, July 20 .- Four people were shot during the Wild Westperformance of Selis Brothers circus on Tuesday night. George Harrington, aged if was shot in the forehead, and will die; Mrs. W. A. Jani bertson was shot in the left breast just above the heart, dangerousy; Waliare Phillips, agel bi, was shot in the log of the head; he is not very seriously wounded the of the Indians was shot, how hadly is not known. It was immediately taken away. No cause is given't using bullets, except that a cowboy got the wrong reviewer, It was done during the encounter of the cowboy's and Indians in the ring.

# Harper in His Cell.

DATTON, O., July 20.-E. L. Harper, Vices President of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnal was brought here last evening accompanied by Mrs Harper and their child. He was locked up in one of the common cells, where are also another United States prisoner and three noted therea. He will be subject to prisoner and strictly field in jait Ward So 2 and will be locked up at 5 P. M. in a stee cell, but in the dark time will have the rame of the corridors. Mrs Harjet is at the Phillips House, across the street from the james.

It Will Thin Out the Wine Rooms.

ATLANTA. Ga.. July 20.—The bill taxing wine rooms \$10,000 passed the House to day by the requisite majority. It is thought that the Segale will pass it also